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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"I know that whites are never going to respect me on face value. I feel helpless, like I've been living on Fantasy Island."
A student at Spelman College, on the Rodney G. King verdict: A33

"It seems we're always trying to reduce race to something else. Out there on the streets, the problem is that race doesn't reduce to something else."
A sociology professor, on the riots in Los Angeles: A10

"I suspect that one of the reasons that opinions about racism are so easily influenced derives from the high level of racial segregation that still characterizes contemporary American society."
A professor of psychology: B1

"It's just old-fashioned, golden-fleece, anti-intellectual demagoguery."
Robert M. Rosenzweig, on the Senate's elimination of 34 grants to universities: A28

"The 'Global Jukebox' has the evolution of culture in it. The whole range of the human species from the Bushman to Broadway entertainers find their voice and their place here."
An anthropologist, on his computerized collection of songs and dance performances: A21

"We are sliding into a new reality instead of planning for it."
A law-school dean, on the privatization of state universities: A48

"It was a choice between signing or leaving. I signed it, too. I felt terrible. It was as if I had been raped."
A professor in Czechoslovakia, on being forced to renounce a human-rights charter in 1977: A39

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A38
Business & Philanthropy	A32
Gazette	A43
Fact Files	A29, 37
Government & Politics	A25-31
Information Technology	A21-24
International	A39-41
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A8-16
Students	A33-37
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	B6-39
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-5

BILLY HOWARD FOR THE CHRONICLE

Campuses and Scholars React to King Verdict and Ensuing Riots

- Students hold rallies and marches on dozens of campuses. At some institutions, tensions reach the boiling point: Page A33
- In Los Angeles, universities re-open and try to help their communities to heal: Page A34
- In Atlanta, undergraduates at historically black colleges, like those attending a vigil at Spelman College (*above*), are angered over police reaction to student protests: Page A33
- Social scientists say the riots indicate the need for more-sophisticated research on racial issues: Page A10
- Two professors writing a book on police brutality update their work following the verdict in the King case: Page A5

After 10-Year Decline, Number of Black Ph.D.'s Begins to Increase

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

After at least 10 years of declines, the number of black students earning doctoral degrees has begun creeping back up.

Black students earned 933 of the Ph.D.'s awarded to Americans last year—4 per cent more than in 1990 and 13.6 per cent more than in 1989.

Despite the increases, the number still fell short of the 1,013 black recipients who earned doctorates in 1981.

37,451 Doctoral Degrees

Those were among the findings of the most recent annual survey conducted by the National Research Council for five federal agencies. The National Science Foundation released an early report of the data that focused on science and engineering. The research council will release its full report later this year.

American universities awarded a total of 37,451 doctoral degrees last year, the survey found. That record level was due to an increase in the number of foreign recipi-

Continued on Page A18

Justice Dept. Documents Raise New Questions About Workings of College 'Overlap Group'

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Justice Department documents prepared for an antitrust lawsuit provide new and potentially embarrassing information about the way the eight Ivy League universities and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have recruited students and awarded financial aid.

The documents—based on depositions by numerous senior officials at the institutions and on hundreds of pages of previously confidential university records—paint a picture of the Overlap Group that is radically different from the one that has been portrayed by its members. The group consists of 23 elite private colleges that, until a Justice Department investigation began, met annually to compare the financial-aid packages that would be offered to students who had been admitted to more than one of the institutions.

Justice Department documents say that:

- Members of the Overlap Group frequently resolved differences over aid packages by setting family-contribution levels (the amount expected from students and their families) near the midpoint of those suggested by the two or more institutions that had admitted a particular student. That calls into question the claim of Overlap members that such differences were resolved by careful examination of families' financial records to determine fair aid packages.
- Members of the Overlap Group, realizing that Stanford University was attracting students admitted to Overlap institutions by offering better aid packages, recruited Stanford to join the organization. Stanford turned down the offer because it believed that Overlap participation could be illegal.
- Some key administrators at Overlap institutions feared that the activities of the group had violated antitrust laws, and they urged member institutions to reconsider the way the group was run. That contradicts numerous statements by college officials that they were shocked by the Justice Department's questioning of the legality of their operations.
- Members of the Overlap Group could

Continued on Page A27

MARGINALIA

From a memorandum to faculty members from the president of Mercer University:

"The clear prospect now is that this one-time action will happen only once."

That's a relief.

■

Item in the police log at Shippensburg University, as printed in the student newspaper:

"Criminal Mischief: A student reported to the University Police that he observed a white male running into the pine trees on Adams Drive. It was discovered that three pine trees were damaged."

A veritable human bulldozer, that white male.

■

News item in *The Lycourier*, the student paper at Lycoming College:

"A recent Lycoming Quarterly celebrates the college's ethnic diversity.

"But is the campus diverse? . . .

"Sophomore Psychology major Leigh Perlmutter said that the minority students seem to form their own cliches."

Everybody does.

■

Note in the preliminary program of the annual meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology:

"If you find an error of the listing of your name, paper and / or session title, please send the corrected copy to the program chair so that the error can be corrected in the final program. Please excuse any mistakes in the preliminarly program."

We will if we find any.

■

Headline in *The Profile*, the student newspaper at Agnes Scott College:

TORNADO DRILL TO BE MOVED
IN CASE OF BAD WEATHER

Makes sense to us.

■

Clear thinking in the payroll department (from a newsletter at Cuyahoga Community College):

"The final pay date for part-time faculty during the Winter Quarter is March 27, 1992. Payroll checks will be mailed on Thursday, March, unless appropriate forms have been submitted, requesting that checks be delivered to campuses for pick up on December 6."

■

A memo from the English department at Indiana University of Pennsylvania says:

"All undergraduate English majors are invited to submit a paper which writes critically about literature to this competition."

Well, for starters . . . —C.G.

In Brief

A third student dies at U. of Illinois

URBANA, ILL.—A sophomore at the University of Illinois last week was the third student at the university in the last 15 months to die of a contagious blood infection that can cause meningitis.

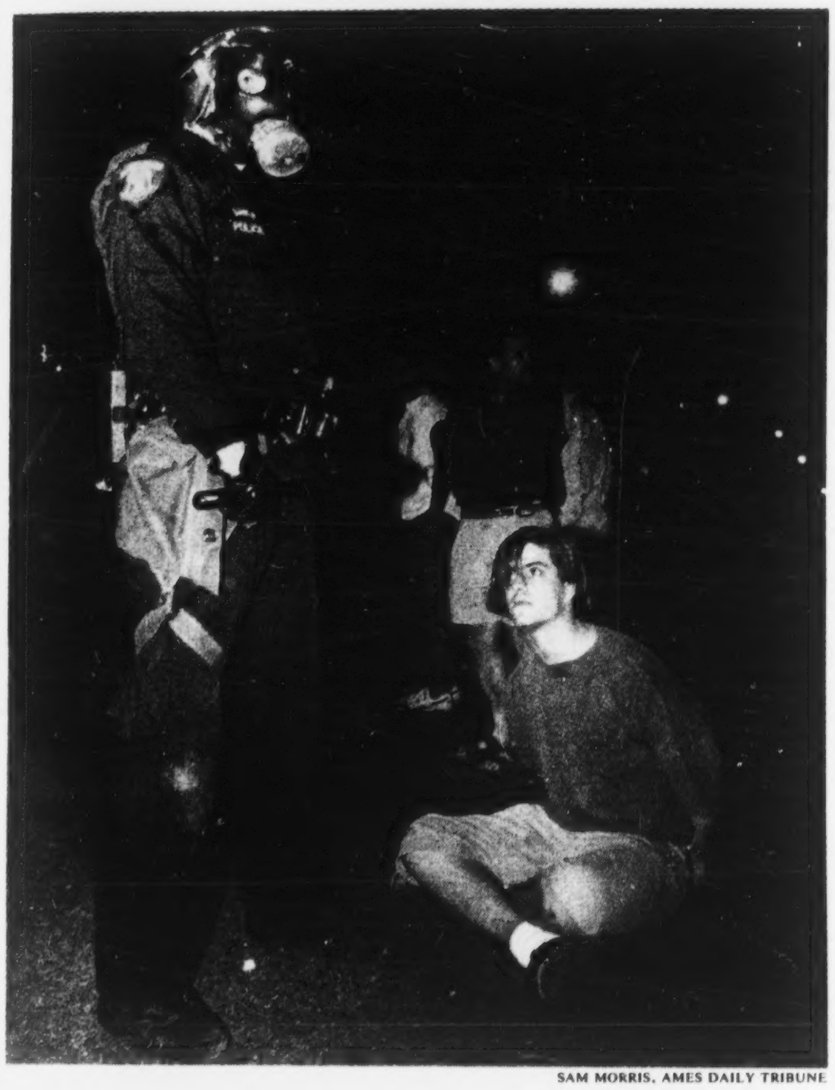
Robin Troupe was the eighth student at the university to become infected with meningococcal bacteria since February 1991. Ms. Troupe had been vaccinated against the bacteria along with about 18,000 students at the university, but her doctor said the vaccine is not 100-per-cent effective.

Living in close quarters can increase susceptibility to the infection, doctors say. ■

University houses X-rated art exhibit

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA — The University of Alaska was the site of an unusual exhibit last month designed to provide local artists with an opportunity to express their most X-rated visions.

For the adults-only exhibit, entitled "Eros Censored," artists were asked what they would create if they didn't have to fear censorship. The exhibit was organized by the Alaska Humanities Forum. To minimize objections, university officials insured that visitors to the exhibit were at least 21 years old. Officials said they had approved the use of the gallery because the university seemed an appropriate place for discussions on art censorship. ■



SAM MORRIS, AMES DAILY TRIBUNE

Police use tear gas on students at Iowa State U.

AMES, IOWA—City police officers used tear gas at Iowa State University (*above*) to break up a brawl between blacks and whites that occurred during Veishea, the university's annual spring festival.

Twenty-two people were injured and 27 were arrested on a variety of charges including disorderly conduct and public intoxication. About 8,000 people—including students and campus visitors—attended the spring celebration. Police said the brawlers had broken windows and damaged street signs and cars. Martin Jischke, Iowa State's president, said he doubted that the festival would be held again.

A riot occurred at Southern Illinois University last month following Springfest, an annual celebration. Police used Mace and closed off a section of U.S. 51 to try to control the crowd. ■

AP/WIDE WORLD

Gorbachev visits Westminster College, site of 'Iron curtain' warning

FULTON, MO.—Forty-six years after Winston Churchill spoke at Westminster College here, warning that an "iron curtain" had descended across Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev, the man credited with helping to raise that curtain, made a speech of his own.

Last week, Mr. Gorbachev (*left*), president of the now-disbanded Soviet Union, was escorted by Westminster President J. Harvey Saunders (*right*) to a lectern near the site of Mr. Churchill's 1946 speech, which is considered by some to have marked the beginning of the cold war.

Mr. Gorbachev told a crowd of about 20,000 people gathered at Westminster that "one epoch has ended and a second is commencing."

The speech was the first on Mr. Gorbachev's 13-day U.S. tour, which is to include a commencement address at Emory University this week. ■

Olivet College president says he will resign

OLIVET, MICH.—The president of Olivet College, where a brawl between black and white students resulted in nationwide attention, has announced he will resign.

"I have decided it is in my best interest and that of the college that I retire at this time," Donald A. Morris, Olivet's president for 15 years, said in a statement.

Mr. Morris's retirement is effective August 31, but he will stay on as a fund-raising consultant after that.

Many of the college's 50 black students left the campus following the brawl. The students, who said they feared for their safety, completed their classes by mail.

Before the resignation, 36 of the college's 46 faculty members had voted no confidence in the president. ■

Seminary severs ties with psychologist

PASADENA, CAL.—The Fuller Theological Seminary has broken ties with the founder of its graduate school of psychology, John Finch, a psychologist in Gig Harbor, Wash., who has been charged with having sex with a patient.

After Mr. Finch acknowledged having had an intimate relationship with a client, several former patients filed complaints with the Washington State Examining Board of Psychology, which has charged Mr. Finch with ethics violations. Mr. Finch has said he would not respond to the charges. Officials at the seminary issued a statement saying that it would sever ties with Mr. Finch. He has been a visiting professor at the seminary, and a symposium on religion and psychology and a campus building bear his name. ■

Corrections

■ An item about violence at a picnic sponsored by the University of California at Los Angeles's chapter of the National Pan-Hellenic Council, an organization of black fraternities and sororities (*The Chronicle*, April 22), incorrectly reported that the police said some fraternity members had returned the gunfire of visitors at the picnic. A Los Angeles Police Department spokesman said an investigation is still underway to determine who was carrying guns and who fired shots.

■ A brief item about a contest in which students designed Rube Goldberg–like machines (*The Chronicle*, March 25) incorrectly identified the team that won the contest. The winners were from the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. ■

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Colleges Offer Their Employees More Options for Retirement Funds

Continued From Preceding Page

1980's say the system's dominance on their campuses has been eroded. At Boston University, for example, the proportion of employees choosing alternatives to TIAA-CREF has grown gradually since those options were first offered in the early 1980's. Today, about 60 per cent of current contributions to retirement go to TIAA-CREF, but 40 per cent go to other companies.

■ New employees seem more likely to choose alternatives to TIAA-CREF. In the last two calendar years at the Johns Hopkins University, only 40 per cent of new employees in the retirement plan chose TIAA-CREF, while 60 per cent selected competing companies.

Rising Medical Costs

Despite signs of change on some campuses, many colleges have been slow to allow transfers and withdrawals or to add alternatives to TIAA-CREF. Some have been distracted by other benefits issues, like skyrocketing medical costs. Many small colleges don't have a large enough staff to broaden their retirement plans and have chosen to offer only TIAA-CREF.

"What I sense is that we're getting closer to making a decision at many institutions," says George A. Pierce, chairman of the personnel and benefits committee for the National Association of College and University Business Officers. "It's taken this long just to get the facts together and for campuses to understand the nuances involved."

TIAA-CREF is still far ahead of its competitors. Many people say the infusion of competition in the pension market has made the companies more responsive to customers—and more protective of their turf. With assets of $104-billion at the end of 1991—up from $88-billion a year earlier—TIAA-CREF has 4,700 institutional participants, of which roughly 1,900 are colleges and universities. TIAA has assets of $56-billion; CREF has $48-billion.

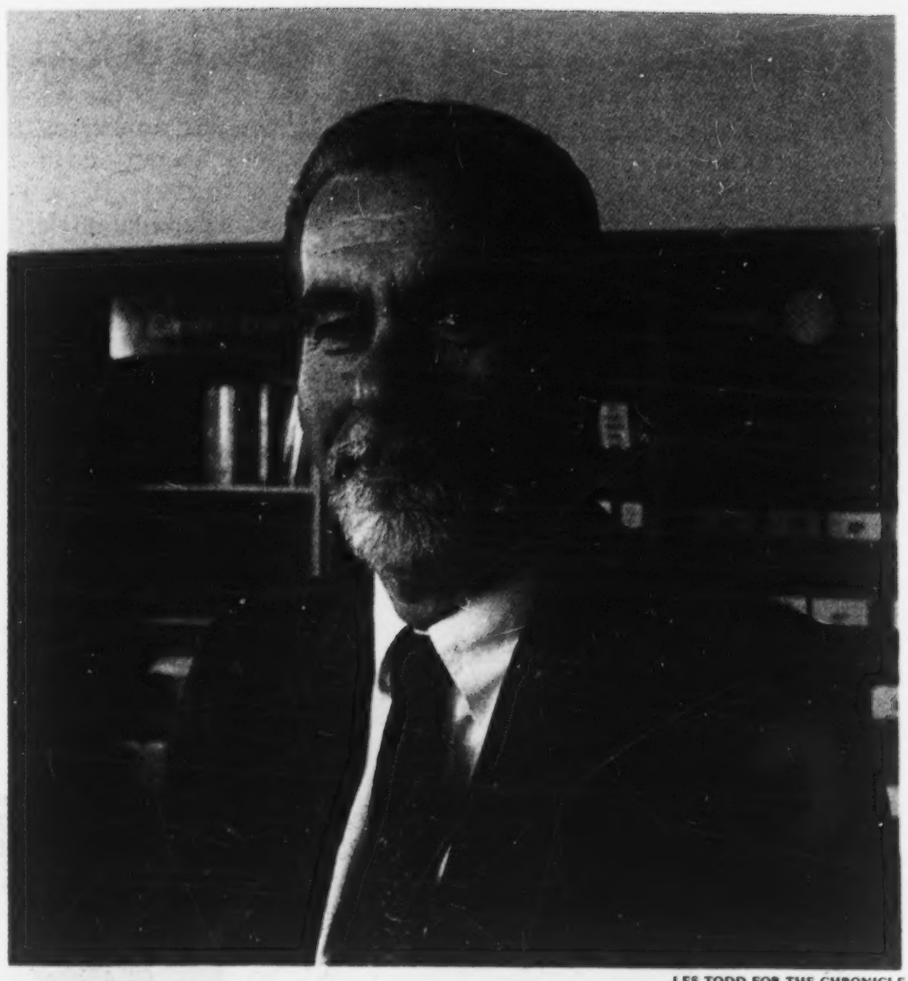
Many companies say it is hard to gain a foothold in the market, in part because of TIAA-CREF's long relationship with higher education. But business is growing.

Conway Shaw, group-marketing director for the Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company, says the amount of money it manages from the higher-education market has jumped by 36 per cent since 1989.

The assets that T. Rowe Price Associates Inc. manages for people in the non-profit sector—mainly from higher education—have risen from $200-million in 1987 to more than $700-million today.

"TIAA-CREF has been in place for 80 years," says Christopher W. Dyer, a vice-president at T. Rowe Price. "Ten years from now, it'll be a different ball game."

John J. McCormack, executive vice-president of pension and annuity services at TIAA-CREF, predicts that the companies may lose from 5 to 15 per cent of their market share to competitors over the coming years. But he and other TIAA-CREF officials are optimistic about the companies' strength.



LES TODD FOR THE CHRONICLE

Toby Y. Kahr, Duke's associate vice-president for human resources: "It's not a simple market anymore."

'Cashability' Approved

Says Thomas W. Jones, executive vice-president of finance and planning: "Our core franchise is built on the fact that we offer the lowest operating and investment expenses, superior investment performance, and the best customer service. No competitor has been able to convince a significant portion of our customers that it can do all three better than us."

About 25 per cent of TIAA-CREF's participants have agreed to allow employees to transfer their accumulations to competing companies, Mr. McCormack says. In 1991, he says, about $233-million was transferred out of TIAA-CREF. About $91-million was transferred in from other companies.

Colleges have moved more quickly to approve "cashability," which allows employees to make lump-sum withdrawals from CREF when they retire or leave their institutions. About 50 per cent of the system's institutional participants have approved cashability, but often with restrictions. Some colleges, for example, allow employ-

Number of Ph.D.'s Awarded to Blacks Begins to Increase After Years of Declines

Continued From Page A1

ents, who earned nearly one-third of the 1991 doctorates. Americans earned 24,721 Ph.D.'s, slightly fewer than the number in the previous year and a decade ago.

Some observers said the increase in minority doctorates indicated progress for black students and institutions that have worked to recruit and retain them.

But Frank L. Morris, dean of graduate studies and research at Morgan State University, said such a response was overblown. He noted that the increase in black doctorates from 1990 to 1991 amounted to only 36 students.

Americans Who Received Ph.D.'s in 1991

	Number	1-year change	10-year change
American Indian	128	+33.3%	+50.6%
Asian	762	+19.0	+63.9
Black	933	+4.0	–7.9
Hispanic	708	–1.4	+52.6
White	21,859	–1.3	–0.6
Race unknown	331	—	—
Total	**24,721**	**–0.7%**	**–1.4%**

SOURCE: National Science Foundation

Controversial Research

"Folks are talking about the increase in black Ph.D.'s almost as if it's in a vacuum, without looking at the position of blacks compared to the position of foreign doctorates that are better funded," he said.

Mr. Morris said his research, which has been controversial, had concluded that American universities have provided more money for international students than for African-American students. He said that disparity accounted, in part, for the shortage of black Ph.D.'s and the increases in foreign doctoral recipients.

"Black students are paying for their doctorates, once again, by going into debt while international students are getting a free ride," he said.

Because many doctoral recipients go on to teach at colleges and universities, the survey results are considered a good indicator of the future composition of the nation's professoriate. The 1991 survey results, like those of other recent years, suggest that fewer white men and more women, minority-group members, and non-U.S. citizens will be teaching on college campuses in the future.

Among the survey's findings:

■ Foreign students earned 30.1 per cent of the Ph.D.'s awarded in 1991. Their share has increased steadily since 1981, when they earned 17.2 per cent of doctorates.

■ Minority-group members last year made up 10.4 per cent of American recipients whose race was known. (An additional 331 American recipients did not specify their race.) Members of each minority group made gains from the previous year. American Indians earned 128 doctorates in 1991; Hispanics earned 708; Asians earned 762, and white Americans earned 21,859.

■ Despite significant gains by blacks in the last two years, they accounted for only 3.8 per cent of the 1991 doctoral recipients whose race was known. A decade earlier, they made up 4.2 per cent of recipients. Asian Americans accounted for 3.1 per cent of the Ph.D.'s earned by Americans last year, Hispanics made up 2.9 per cent, and American Indians made up .52 per cent. White students earned 89.6 per cent of the doctorates.

■ Women earned 36.8 per cent of all Ph.D.'s, up from 31.5 per cent 10 years ago. Of the doctorates awarded to Americans, women earned 43.8 per cent—up from 34.7 per cent in 1981. And they earned 35.6 per cent of the science and engineering degrees awarded to Americans—up from 25.8 per cent in 1981.

■ The number of students earning doctorates in science and engineering increased to 23,748 last year. That was mainly because more foreign students earned Ph.D.'s in those fields—37.9 per cent, up from 22.2 per cent a decade earlier. The number of American students earning degrees in science and engineering, meanwhile, fell slightly from the previous year. Fewer white American men earned such degrees, but the number of American women and minority-group members who received doctorates in science and engineering increased.

Research council officials cautioned that data collected over the past two years must be analyzed carefully because of policies put into place in 1990 that changed the way information is gathered. As a result, more doctorate recipients responded to the survey and more reported their race and citizenship. The officials said that comparisons between actual numbers over the past decade might therefore be skewed, but that the data would still indicate broad trends.

They also said that the latest data must be considered preliminary, since survey responses continue to trickle in over the course of the year. For example, the 1990 survey results originally showed that 828 blacks had earned doctorates, but that figure was revised to 897 in the latest report.

Need for 'Export Industries'

Alan Fechter, executive director of the research council's Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, applauded the increases in the number of blacks and women earning Ph.D.'s in 1991. "I'm happy to see this," he said. "I think this diversity is going to be very healthy for scholarly activities."

He said he was not worried about the drop in the numbers of white males earning Ph.D.'s. "My sense is that the white males are probably going on to more lucrative fields, which could mean law or master's degrees in business administration."

Neither was he concerned about the increasing number of foreign students earning doctorates at American universities. "If graduate education is an export industry, we need all the export industries we can get," he said.

Mr. Fechter said he was concerned that the increases in the number of Ph.D.'s over all might be coming at a bad time. He noted that the the job market was not promising for new doctorates looking for teaching positions.

The NRC survey results differ slightly from a survey of doctoral degrees conducted by the U.S. Department of Education. That survey put the number of doctorates conferred in 1989-90 at an all-time high of 38,238. (See story on Page A36.) That figure is some 6 per cent higher than the NRC count for the same year. During the 1980's the Education Department's tally of doctoral degrees has been some 4 per cent to 6 per cent higher than that of the NRC.

William H. Freund, an official at the department's National Center for Education Statistics, attributed the discrepancy to different survey techniques. The department obtains degree information from an annual survey of colleges and universities. In contrast, the NRC statistics come from surveying Ph.D. recipients. Mr. Freund said the department's survey included some institutions, such as small divinity schools, whose Ph.D. recipients might not be included in the NRC survey.

The science foundation's report, "Selected Data on Science and Engineering Doctorate Awards: 1991," includes breakdowns of data by specific fields within science and engineering, citizenship, and institutions conferring degrees. It also includes data on the total number of doctorates awarded.

Copies of the report are available free from the Division of Science Resources Studies, Room 609-L, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington 20550; (202) 634-4300. ■

College Representatives Urge Congress to Adopt Compromise Formula for Pell Grants

Continued From Page A25

maximum for the same student living at home would be $2,520, which would be derived from a basic grant of $1,800 plus 35 per cent of tuition up to $720.

Association officials, acknowledging that Congress may not come up with enough money for grants as large as $3,120, also agreed upon a plan for how grants of $2,600 should be distributed. They proposed that students living away from home would receive $2,000, plus up to $600 for tuition, while students at home would get $1,700 plus up to $600 for tuition.

The college officials called the compromise the best deal possible under current budget conditions. "We're not left with a lot of options in terms of increasing equity and access," said Frank Mensel, vice-president of federal relations for the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

Achieving a Compromise

He admitted that he was uncomfortable with the idea of providing lower grants to students who live at home. He said that most students receiving Pell Grants are from families earning less than $15,000, and many of those who live at home are helping to pay family expenses as well as paying for tuition and other college bills.

But Mr. Mensel suggested that other types of colleges also had to bend to achieve the compromise. He noted that the tuition component of the formula—35 per cent of tuition up to $720 for a grant of $3,120—was "a far cry" from what private-college officials wanted.

Linda K. Berkshire, executive director for education finance at the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, agreed that the degree of tuition sensitivity was not great. Thirty-five per cent of tuition up to $720 would mean that grants would grow up to a tuition of $2,057 and then level off, she noted.

"Nobody is expecting to see hordes of students cross the border into new types of institutions," Ms. Berkshire said. But she added that getting lawmakers to think of the Pell Grant as the sum of living expenses plus a portion of tuition would benefit private colleges when more money is available.

Easier to Understand

Edward M. Elmendorf, vice-president for governmental relations at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, said the compromise was valuable because it would keep the various associations from bombarding lawmakers with conflicting plans for distributing Pell Grants.

"It's good policy," he said, contending that it would be easier to understand and more equitable than the current three-part Pell Grant formula that provides some students with more aid proportionate to their need than it provides to their needier peers. Under the compromise, he said, "low-income students would have a higher percentage of their need met regardless of where they go to school or how much it costs."

Barmak Nassirian, assistant director of federal relations for the state-college group, said no one would receive less than he or she does now if Congress provided the maximum grant of $3,120 for residential students and $2,520 for commuter students. He conceded, though, that some students would get less at lower levels.

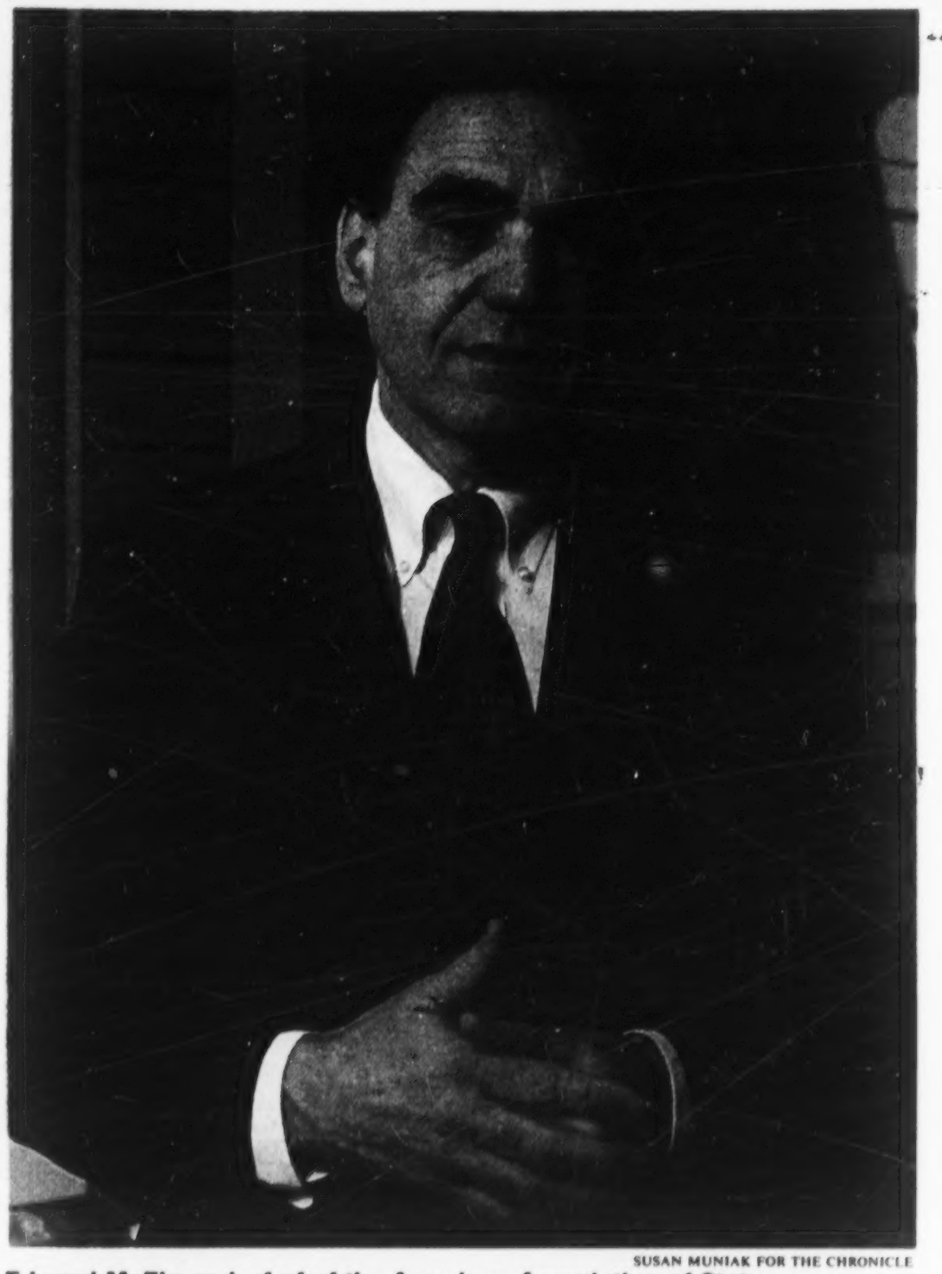
Removing an Inequity

Mr. Nassirian said most of those receiving less would be students who attend colleges that cost $1,500 or less and who live at home with parents who earn $20,000 or more. Many of those students now receive the same size grant as needier students at their colleges. By trimming their grants, he said, the formula would remove that inequity.

The changes that the groups agreed to for the complex needs-analysis system were designed to balance Congress's interest in admitting more middle-income students to the aid programs with concerns that such expansion could keep the neediest from getting the larger grants.

One effect of postponing such changes until 1994 could be that the cost of aiding more middle-income students would come due when the government might be better able to pay for it.

That is because a current prohibition on using Defense Department savings for domestic programs will expire in 1994. ■



SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

Edward M. Elmendorf of of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities: The proposed formula is "good policy."

WASHINGTON UPDATE

- **Court orders science board to open meeting**
- **Bankers protest expansion of loan program**
- **Judge rules in Education Dept. default case**

A federal judge last week ordered the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to open to the public a portion of a meeting that had previously been scheduled to be held in private.

The case was brought by the Bureau of National Affairs, a publisher of a variety of reports and information services, *Science & Government Report*, and the magazine *Nature*.

U.S. District Judge Thomas R. Hogan said in his decision that the council had violated federal open-meeting laws in planning to close a portion of a meeting held last week by relying improperly on an exemption allowing advisory boards to talk privately about personnel matters.

The meeting dealt with a study of the health of colleges and universities. The judge said that decisions about which staff members would be involved in the study did not fit the exemption.

The judge said, however, that the council could keep closed a meeting it was holding later in the week on high-performance computing because proprietary information was to be discussed.

—STEPHEN BURD

■

Bankers are urging the Securities and Exchange Commission to block the expansion of a new student-loan program.

The program, called College Credit, is a year-old effort run by the College Board, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, and the College Retirement Equities Fund. TIAA-CREF provided the money for the program, Sallie Mae is servicing and processing the loans, and the College Board is working with campuses to provide the loans.

The SEC must approve the further involvement of CREF.

The Consumer Bankers Association recently sent a letter to the SEC saying that College Credit damages the student-loan system because it tends to serve students who are from wealthier families and are unlikely to default on their loans. That leaves other lenders with the riskier loans and could discourage them from participating in student-loan programs, the letter said.

Hal F. Higginbotham, the College Board's vice-president for student assistance services, said that the fears of the bankers were "completely unfounded."

—SCOTT JASCHIK

■

A federal judge ruled last week that the Education Department had acted improperly in eliminating two institutions from federal student-loan programs.

The ruling could give colleges and trade schools a better chance of winning appeals when they are threatened with being dropped from loan programs under a 1990 budget law. That law terminates institutions if more than 35 per cent of their former students have defaulted on loans in each of three consecutive years.

Most institutions affected by the law have been trade schools, but more non-profit colleges could face elimination in the future when the cutoff rate falls to 30 per cent.

Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ordered that two trade schools be reinstated to the loan programs pending the department's review of their appeals. The two schools were the Atlanta College of Medical and Dental Careers and the Louisville College of Medical and Dental Careers.

The trade schools argued that the government had erred in calculating their default rates and had refused to consider evidence of the errors that they presented to the department. Education Department officials contended that they had reviewed evidence that had been corroborated by the guarantee agencies responsible for backing loans made to students at the schools.

But Judge Oberdorfer ruled that the department was "arbitrary and capricious" in handling the appeals. He said the department had not explained why it did not consider the evidence presented by the schools. —THOMAS J. DELOUGHRY

FACT FILE: Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, Fiscal Year 1991

Johns Hopkins University	$403,931,000	Battelle Memorial Institute	$35,169,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	400,182,000	University of Southern California	34,560,000
Aerospace Corporation	395,136,000	University of California	31,175,000
Mitre Corporation	247,857,000	Logistics Management Institute	26,696,000
Rand Corporation	76,122,000	Georgia Tech Research Corporation	26,278,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	73,468,000	University of Dayton	22,249,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	59,615,000	University of Pittsburgh	21,612,000
Pennsylvania State University	56,360,000	University of Washington	18,586,000
University of Texas System	55,296,000	Stanford University	16,968,000
IIT Research Institute	51,421,000	Michigan Department of Public Health	16,360,000
South Carolina Research Authority	50,658,000	State of New Mexico	14,367,000
Carnegie Mellon University	47,656,000	Environmental Research Institute of Michigan	14,063,000
Analytic Services	42,733,000	New Mexico State University	12,456,000
Utah State University	42,197,000	Cornell University	10,458,000
SRI International	37,126,000		

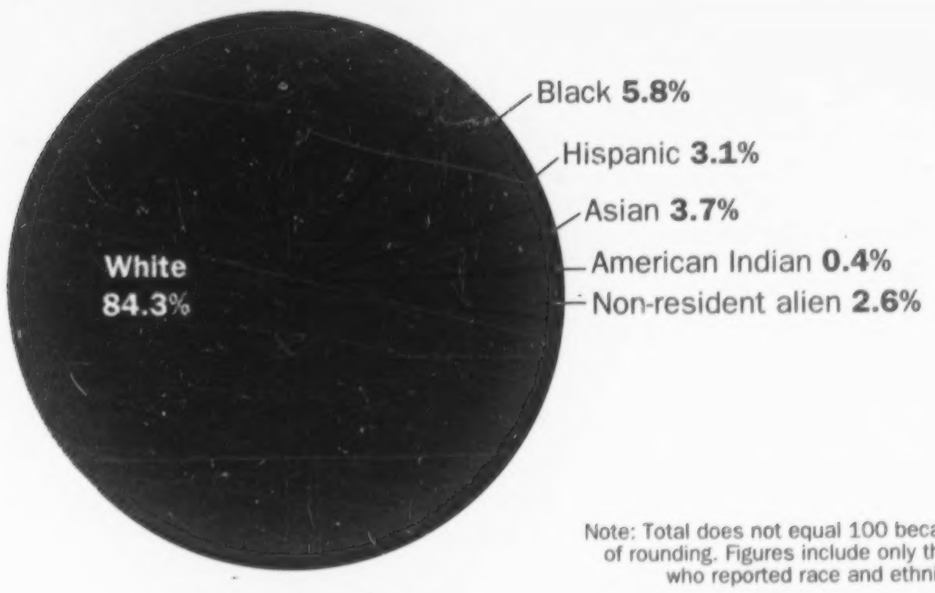
Note: The list includes those colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations that received a total of $10-million or more in contracts from the Department of Defense. The figures cover only contracts of more than $25,000 for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Earned Degrees, 1989-90

Bachelor's Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group

Total: 1,046,930



Note: Total does not equal 100 because of rounding. Figures include only those who reported race and ethnicity.

Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group

	U.S. citizens and resident aliens						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Non-resident aliens	Race unknown
Associate							
Men	1,436	6,470	13,171	9,810	154,301	2,972	2,912
Women	2,089	6,956	22,107	12,252	214,228	3,205	2,770
Total	3,525	13,426	35,278	22,062	368,529	6,177	5,682
Bachelor's							
Men	1,828	19,617	23,276	14,871	413,469	17,040	1,387
Women	2,510	19,442	37,798	17,815	469,527	9,737	1,340
Total	4,338	39,059	61,074	32,686	882,996	26,777	2,727
Master's							
Men	465	6,070	5,492	3,566	112,976	24,338	736
Women	643	4,576	9,839	4,339	138,542	11,146	1,116
Total	1,108	10,646	15,331	7,905	251,518	35,484	1,852
Doctorate							
Men	52	910	533	417	15,102	7,204	153
Women	50	372	612	366	10,691	1,671	105
Total	102	1,282	1,145	783	25,793	8,875	258
Professional							
Men	138	1,966	1,650	1,454	37,909	702	183
Women	119	1,370	1,739	973	22,382	334	61
Total	257	3,336	3,389	2,427	60,291	1,036	244

	Associate degrees				Bachelor's degrees				Master's degrees				Doctoral degrees			
	Men	Women	Total	5-year change	Men	Women	Total	5-year change	Men	Women	Total	5-year change	Men	Women	Total	5-year change
Agriculture, natural resources	3,230	1,602	4,832	−26%	8,955	4,115	13,070	−28%	2,245	1,128	3,373	−14%	1,029	243	1,272	+5%
Architecture, environmental design	268	1,743	2,011	+35	5,637	3,624	9,261	−1	2,221	1,271	3,492	+7	69	28	97	+9
Area and ethnic studies	12	56	68	+113	1,760	2,639	4,399	+53	656	542	1,198	+36	68	60	128	−7
Business and management	32,751	74,229	106,980	−11	132,704	116,377	249,081	+7	50,983	26,220	77,203	+14	863	279	1,142	+32
Communications	746	912	1,658	−10	19,536	30,527	50,063	+24	1,562	2,508	4,070	+18	141	122	263	+15
Communications technologies	1,347	667	2,014	−11	655	565	1,220	−29	150	149	299	+43	3	3	6	0
Computer, information sciences	3,820	3,784	7,604	−40	19,178	8,256	27,434	−29	6,968	2,675	9,643	+36	533	90	623	+151
Education	2,311	5,707	8,018	+6	22,980	81,735	104,715	+19	20,834	65,223	86,057	+13	2,931	3,991	6,922	−3
Engineering	2,098	282	2,380	−39	54,249	9,828	64,077	−17	20,691	3,262	23,953	+14	4,519	434	4,953	+54
Engineering technologies	46,872	4,879	51,751	−14	16,558	1,475	18,033	−5	738	157	895	+42	12	0	12	+33
Foreign languages	78	251	329	−15	3,010	8,316	11,326	+14	627	1,368	1,995	+16	210	302	512	+17
Health sciences	7,969	56,159	64,128	−6	9,235	49,581	58,816	−9	4,534	15,820	20,354	+17	697	846	1,543	+29
Home economics	2,746	7,484	10,230	+6	1,480	13,507	14,987	−4	310	1,843	2,153	−10	89	214	303	+10
Law	583	3,964	4,547	+121	510	1,072	1,582	+37	1,311	558	1,869	+4	90	23	113	+8
Letters	185	382	567	−8	15,874	32,201	48,075	+41	2,458	4,765	7,223	+22	566	700	1,266	+2
Liberal / general studies	53,007	75,714	128,721	+21	10,416	14,540	24,956	+30	554	1,040	1,594	+35	13	18	31	−42
Library and archival sciences	13	99	112	−13	16	68	84	−58	960	3,389	4,349	+12	12	29	41	−53
Life sciences	439	595	1,034	−8	18,325	18,845	37,170	−3	2,377	2,484	4,861	−4	2,395	1,449	3,844	+12
Mathematics	489	271	760	−4	7,812	6,785	14,597	−4	2,205	1,472	3,677	+28	746	169	915	+31
Military sciences	114	15	129	+461	384	33	417	+39	0	0	0	−100	0	0	0	0
Multi / interdisciplinary studies	5,228	6,575	11,803	+38	8,753	10,435	19,188	+22	2,023	1,482	3,505	+10	203	108	311	+9
Parks and recreation	279	182	461	−37	1,941	2,463	4,404	−4	179	251	430	−21	18	17	35	−3
Philosophy and religion	59	34	93	−33	4,374	2,474	6,848	+7	839	487	1,326	+14	324	108	432	−8
Physical sciences	1,317	818	2,135	−3	11,091	5,040	16,131	−32	4,008	1,439	5,447	−6	3,364	804	4,168	+22
Protective services	9,441	3,407	12,848	+4	9,575	5,812	15,387	+23	796	355	1,151	−7	24	13	37	+12
Psychology	285	825	1,110	+13	15,291	38,295	53,586	+35	2,992	6,239	9,231	+10	1,414	1,939	3,353	+15
Public affairs and social work	2,771	2,457	5,228	+42	5,310	10,931	16,241	+17	6,181	11,812	17,993	+12	229	266	495	+15
Social sciences	1,272	1,598	2,870	+11	65,248	51,677	116,925	+28	6,758	4,661	11,419	+10	2,037	986	3,023	+6
Theology	389	264	653	−7	3,919	1,243	5,162	−15	2,998	1,688	4,686	+8	1,147	151	1,298	+14
Visual and performing arts	8,041	5,882	13,923	+1	15,325	24,370	39,695	+5	3,749	4,797	8,546	−2	472	370	842	+22
Not classified by field of study	2,912	2,770	5,682	n/a	1,387	1,340	2,727	n/a	736	1,116	1,852	n/a	153	105	258	n/a
All fields	191,072	263,607	454,679	0%	491,488	558,169	1,049,657	+7%	153,643	170,201	323,844	+13%	24,371	13,867	38,238	+16%

Professional degrees	Men	Women	Total	5-year change
Chiropractic	1,906	675	2,581	−3%
Dentistry	2,830	1,263	4,093	−23
Law	21,059	15,378	36,437	−3
Medicine	9,977	5,138	15,115	−6
Optometry	646	426	1,072	−4
Osteopathic medicine	1,119	442	1,561	+5
Pharmacy	482	709	1,191	+38%
Podiatry, podiatric medicine	493	182	675	+16
Theological professions	4,406	1,445	5,851	−19
Veterinary medicine	901	1,259	2,160	−1
Other	183	61	244	n/a
All fields	44,002	26,978	70,980	−5%

n/a: Data not available

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

CHRONICLE CHART BY HOLLY HORNER AND LORA THOMPSON